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survey will show that those who made it were not hostile to Pittsburgh, were not unaware of the city's progressive life, were successful in aiding constructive work, and had the national bearings of this scientific investigation continually in mind. A few quotations may help correct some misapprehensions as to the attitude of the survey:

We did not turn to Pittsburgh as a scapegoat city; progressive manufacturers have here as elsewhere done noteworthy things for their employees and for the community. Yet at bottom the District exhibits national tendencies . . . Our purpose was to make the Survey not merely a criticism or an inventory, but a means for establishing relations which would project its work into the future . . . Mr. Woods shows how many forms of progressive social service had gained a foothold . . . in the fields reviewed by our reports perhaps the most notable reforms have been the revolution in the school administration; the overthrow of the unjust tax system; the creation of a department of health; the enactment of adequate housing laws; the creation of an efficient minor court of justice for civil cases; the work of the Morals Efficiency Commission; the adoption of a comprehensive relief plan by the United States Steel Corporation; and the rapid development of safety engineering. In enumerating these advances, and noting that the work of investigation was of appreciable service with respect to some of them, it should be borne clearly in mind that the Survey has never made pretensions to being the founder, originator or discoverer of civic progress in Pittsburgh.

This is not the place to attempt an estimate of the results of this particular survey nor to discuss the scientific value of the survey as a method; but I think that all who are familiar with its published results will assent to Mr. Kellogg's claim that "in its combination of spirit, scope, and technique, the Pittsburgh Survey was the first of its kind"; and that

The Survey was distinctly in line with progressive methods in business and in the professions. It was kindred to what the examining physician demands before he accepts us as insurance risks, what a modern farmer puts his soil and stocks through before he plants his crops, what the consulting engineer performs as his first work when he is called to overhaul a manufacturing plant. The wonder is not as to the nature of the undertaking, but that the plan had never been tried by a city before.

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*A Model Housing Law.* By LAWRENCE VEILLER. (New York: Survey Associates, Inc. 1914. Pp. viii, 343. \$2.00.)

Lawrence Veiller has been the most prominent of American writers on the subject of housing. He first became known to the

American public through *The Tenement House Problem*, a two volume work published in 1903 in coöperation with Mr. Robert W. deForest. When the National Housing Association was established, in 1910, Mr. Veiller was made secretary and director. He has since published: *A Model Tenement House Law* (1910); *Housing Reform: A Handbook for Practical Use in American Cities* (1910); and this volume. The *Model Tenement House Law* was, to a considerable degree, similar to the New York Tenement House Act of 1901, which had been framed largely by Mr. Veiller. This present volume is an elaboration of *A Model Tenement House Law* and an attempt to adapt its provisions to the needs of the small American cities and towns. Its chapters cover all types of habitation, not only tenements but also cottages, hotels, jails, convents, and the like.

The arrangement of *A Model Housing Law* is convenient. Article 1 submits definitions and general provisions. Article 2 contains all provisions touching dwellings to be erected subsequent to the passages of the act under the titles, light and ventilation, sanitation, and fire protection; article 3, provisions on the subject of alterations; article 4, all provisions which relate to maintenance of dwellings; article 5 deals with compulsory improvements in dwellings erected prior to the passage of this act; article 6 with requirements and remedies—chiefly provisions for enforcement. Each provision is strengthened by one or more paragraphs showing the reasons for its enactment. Some 80 diagrams are submitted showing the type of house, lot, or block arrangement required, or showing undesirable types made impossible by this act.

The law is carefully devised, and from the politician's point of view skilfully defended. But little attempt has been made to discover and show the ultimate scientific basis of the provisions. The appeal is throughout to public opinion or superficial reasoning; careful arguments from economics or bacteriology to support the provisions are not submitted. His intention is to reach evil conditions by immediate "practical" measures. It must be admitted that the provisions are generally good if considered as experimental, but it is essential to test the effects of each provision by careful records in cities adopting the law. This recommendation is not made by Mr. Veiller, who appears to believe his law infallible. There is real danger that this law, like much of American social legislation, will be applied without measuring the effects upon health, business, rentals, and the like.

It is possible to find fault at many points with the details. These defects are, however, not generally serious. An example of one of the worst mistakes is available on page 192 in which is the provision: "Except in multiple-dwellings of Class B, no person not a member of the family shall be taken to live within any apartment, group or suite of rooms" without consent, in writing, of the board of health. On page 34, however, Mr. Veiller has defined a family as "a group of persons living together, whether related to each other by birth or not," which clearly makes the above provision valueless. Several provisions are insufficiently defended, as, for example, note 3 on page 72 and note 7 on page 74. The law is weakened at many points by concessions which are inconsistent with the general principles of lighting and ventilation incorporated in the main provisions of the act, as, for example, the permission in case of hotels that no rear yard be provided, thus making it possible for hotels to shut out the light and air from the rear apartments of neighboring dwellings. The provisions for courts (p. 89) fail to provide adequately for light and ventilation of lower floors. Paragraph 98, relative to sinks, is much less satisfactory than many laws already in existence in American cities. In general, however, the provisions are excellently arranged and well defined.

This housing law is a model "only in the sense of being a working model upon which others may build." In the seventh chapter, however, Mr. Veiller states that this law may be rendered "ideal as to the light and ventilation of all future dwellings" if it is so modified as to prohibit the erection of residence buildings exceeding two rooms in depth. One may infer from his diagram that such buildings might be built in terraces thus excluding side light and air and might be built with rooms facing to the north. This clearly makes possible conditions of crowded artificial living and of sunlessness which are far from ideal.

The spirit of the book is somewhat controversial, as in the first chapter. Statements are occasionally inaccurate. An example is submitted in the following quotation: "The housing problem is essentially the problem of preventing people from maintaining conditions which are a menace to their neighbors or to the community"—a definition so loose that it would include many industrial and other social problems.

In general, it should be stated for *A Model Housing Law* that it is a valuable addition to the literature on the art of housing

reform. It is almost invaluable for the use of persons in municipal or state government or housing associations who wish to improve their local housing legislation and who are unwilling or unable to have recourse to expert advice. The book, though highly suggestive, is not a large contribution to housing science as distinguished from the art of housing reform, but it is likely to result in the passage of a series of quite similar housing laws throughout the country which will make possible the discovery of the effect of similar provisions in diverse environments. Already Grand Rapids and Duluth have passed ordinances largely based upon this book.

JAMES FORD.

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*Livelihood and Poverty. A Study in the Economic Conditions of Working-Class Households in Northampton, Warrington, Stanley, and Reading.* By A. L. BOWLEY and A. R. BURNETT-HURST. (London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd. 1915. Pp. 222. \$1.40.)

The Ratan Tata Foundation "to promote the study and further the knowledge of methods of preventing and relieving poverty and destitution" is responsible for the publication of this book which is interesting not only for the statistical method employed, but also for its conclusions. In 1912 Dr. Bowley made an experimental study of the working-class families in the city of Reading, and the experience there gained served to economize energy in the surveys in the other towns made the following summer by Mr. Burnett-Hurst. In order to obtain an accurate sample of the working-class population, the tax lists in Stanley and Warrington and the directories in Northampton and Reading were carefully checked over, every twentieth building being noted. These buildings were then visited, and information was collected from all that were inhabited by working-class families. The only case in which another building might be substituted was that of a house found vacant, when the next dwelling on the left was to be approached. By this means schedules were filled out at almost exactly one house in twenty. Wherever it was possible to check the results thus obtained by figures in the census or Board of Trade reports, the comparison showed that the statistics gathered by the investigators were quite accurate. It seems possible to accept with confidence Dr. Bowley's well-argued conclusion that the deductions drawn from the statistics are truly representative of the four cities in question.